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(11) EP 0 749 025 A1

(12) EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(43) Date of publication:
18.12.1996 Bulletin 1996/51

(51) Int Cl.⁶ G02B 6/28

(21) Application number: 96110178.9

(22) Date of filing: 17.06.1992

(84) Designated Contracting States:
DE ES FR GB IT NL

(30) Priority: 18.06.1991 JP 171876/91
28.06.1991 JP 185475/91

(62) Application number of earlier application in
accordance with Art. 76 EPC: 92110256.2

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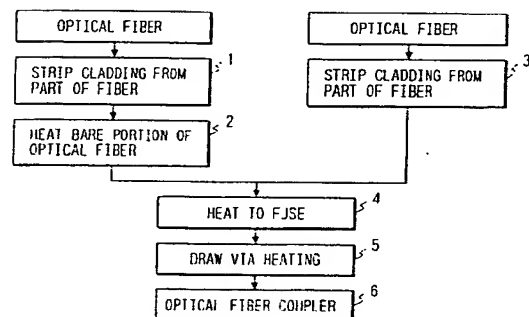
Remarks:

This application was filed on 24 - 06 - 1996 as a
divisional application to the application mentioned
under INID code 62.

(54) Process for producing an optical fiber coupler

(57) The present invention relates to a process for producing an optical fiber coupler from a plurality of identical optical fibers comprising the steps of pre-treating at least one but not all of said optical fibers, bringing all said optical fibers into intimate contact with one another such that each pre-treated fiber contacts the other fibers, heating said optical fibers to fuse them together to form a unitary portion and drawing said unitary portion to form a coupling portion. In order to determine the branching ratio of the optical fiber coupler, it is important to carefully adjust the diameter of the core of the bare optical fibers. According to the invention, this is accomplished by said pre-treating step including a step of subjecting said at least one optical fiber to a heat treatment for a predetermined time so that the index profile of said at least one optical fiber is changed, resulting in a modified effective core diameter.

FIG. 1



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Description

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention:

The present invention relates to a process for producing an optical fiber coupler according to the preamble of claim 1.

2. Brief Description of the Prior Art:

An optical fiber coupler is an optical component that permits light to be branched or coupled between a plurality of optical fibers. Optical fiber couplers are known to be produced by either a melt drawing process or a polishing process. The melt drawing process is said to be best suited for the production of couplers of single-mode fibers (see "Recent Techniques on Optical Fiber Couplers" in *Optronics*, No. 5, p. 125, 1983). This process starts with stripping part of the coating from a plurality of optical fibers, heating them to fuse the stripped fibers together, forming a bundle by twisting the fibers or arranging them parallel to one another, drawing the bundle under heating until its characteristics such as branching ratio attain predetermined values, and forming a coupling portion.

One of the important applications of optical fiber couplers is in branching of optical communication lines. In optical communications, light emitted at a plurality of wavelengths (e.g., 1.31 μm and 1.55 μm) is transmitted along each line. Thus, it is also desirable for optical fiber couplers to have constant branching characteristics over a broad wavelength range including emission wavelengths such as 1.31 μm and 1.55 μm . However, optical fiber couplers produced by the melt drawing process have the disadvantage that their branching ratio is largely wavelength dependent.

It has been proposed that this problem be resolved by melt drawing optical fibers having different outside diameters on cladding (see Takeuchi et al., "Broad Wavelength Range Optical Fiber Couplers 1" in C-207 of the Preprint for 1989 Autumn National Conference of the Institute of Electronics, Information and Communication Engineers) or by melt drawing optical fibers having different mode field diameters (see "Broad Wavelength Range Optical Fiber Couplers 2" in C-208 of the same preprint).

However, in order to produce optical fiber couplers of a predetermined branching ratio by these prior art methods, it has been necessary to use a plurality of optical fibers having different structures. Hence, it has been difficult to produce a desired optical fiber coupler using common commercially available single-mode optical fibers and this had made it necessary to use optical fibers of special structures.

An alternative process is determined in U.S. Patent No. 4,798,438, which shows the features according to

the preamble of claim 1.

This process uses two optical fibers of identical structure, one of which is drawn preliminarily to a smaller diameter. The process is shown schematically in FIGURE 6, in which numeral 21 refers to an optical fiber, 22a and 22b to a clasper, and 23 to a burner. First, the coating of the optical fiber 21 is partly stripped off. Thereafter, with both ends of the bare portion of the fiber being clamped by the claspers 22a and 22b, tension is applied to the fiber so that it is pulled in opposite directions indicated by arrows 61 and 62 in FIGURE 6, whereby the bare portion is drawn as it is heated with the burner 23.

In this process, the diameter of the preliminarily drawn bare portion determines the branching ratio of the optical fiber coupler to be produced and, hence, it is important to draw the bare portion of the fiber with good control and high repeatability. However, the preliminary drawing step involves so many variables in connection with the draw speed, draw length, etc. that it is difficult to attain identically drawn diameters with separate fibers.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention was developed under these circumstances and has as an object to provide a process that is capable of producing a wide-band optical fiber coupler using optical fibers having identical structure, said process in particular being capable of producing a wide-band optical fiber coupler with high repeatability.

This object is solved by a process comprising the features contained in claim 1. Advantageous embodiments of the invention are defined in the dependent claims.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Other objects, features, and characteristics of the present invention, as well as the methods of operation and the function of the related elements of structure, will become apparent upon consideration of the following description and the appended claims with reference to the accompanying drawings, all of which form a part of this specification. In the drawings, like reference numerals designate corresponding parts of the present invention.

FIGURE 1 is a flow chart illustrating an example of the process for producing an optical fiber coupler in accordance with the present invention;
FIGURES 2(A) and 2(B) are sketches showing the refractive index profile of an optical fiber;
FIGURE 3 is a graph depicting the branching ratio as a function of wavelength for a sample of an optical fiber coupler prepared by the process of the present invention;
FIGURE 4 is a flow chart illustrating an example of

the process for producing an optical fiber coupler in employing a preheat step;

FIGURE 5 is a diagram showing the step of preliminary heating in the process for producing an optical fiber coupler in accordance with figure 4;

FIGURE 6 is a diagram depicting the step of preliminary drawing in a conventional process for producing an optical fiber coupler;

FIGURE 7 is a graph illustrating the thinning of fibers in the preliminary heating step of the process according to figure 4 and figure 5; and

FIGURE 8 depicts an apparatus for developing a stress in the preheating step.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PRESENTLY PREFERRED EXEMPLARY EMBODIMENTS

The process of the present invention for producing an optical fiber coupler includes preliminary heat treatment for a predetermined time of part of the optical fibers before a plurality of optical fibers are used together into a unitary portion.

To provide the core and the cladding of an optical fiber with a refractive index profile as shown in Fig 2(A), the core forming glass is doped with an element such as Ge or P to provide a higher index, or the cladding glass is doped with an element such as F or B to provide a lower index.

If an optical fiber doped in either the core or the cladding or both is heated at elevated temperature, the dopants will diffuse and the index profile changes as shown in FIGURE 2(B), causing a substantial change in the core diameter. Thus, the same optical fiber can produce optical fibers with substantial differences in structure depending upon whether it is given a heat treatment or not. Therefore, if heat-treated optical fibers are combined with non heat-treated optical fibers, followed by melt drawing to form a coupling portion, an optical fiber coupler having a substantially constant branching ratio over a broad wavelength range can be produced.

Further, the index profile shown in FIGURE 2(B) can be varied by adjusting the time or temperature for heating optical fibers. Hence, it is possible to control the branching ratio, which can be set at desired values without using a number of optical fibers with different core or cladding diameters.

The process according to the present invention for producing an optical fiber coupler also includes preliminary heat treatment of part of the optical fibers as they are fixed to produce an axial stress before a plurality of optical fibers are fused together into a unitary portion.

When an optical fiber with both ends fixed is heated in such a way as to produce an axial stress, the viscosity of the heated portion decreases and it deforms in such a way as to relieve the stress on the unheated portion. On the other hand, the unheated portion which remains highly viscous undergoes no deformation, thus causing

the heated portion to decrease in diameter. In other words, optical fibers having different diameters can be obtained without the necessity of performing a drawing step as in the prior art.

Since optical fibers are reduced in diameter without being drawn, there is no need to control the draw speed or length, and optical fibers of small diameter can be prepared with high repeatability. As a consequence, optical fiber couplers can be produced with a marked improvement in the consistency of branching ratio.

FIGURE 7 is a graph showing how the diameter of a heated portion of an optical fiber varies with time when it was heated with both ends being fixed under an axial stress of 1.6 kg/mm². Since the diameter of the heated portion can be reduced to a desired smaller value by controlling the heating time, it is also possible to control the branching ratio, which can be set at desired values without using a number of optical fibers with different core or cladding diameters.

Example 1

FIGURE 1 is a flow chart illustrating an example of the process for producing an optical fiber coupler in accordance with the present invention. In step 1, at least one of the optical fibers to be used is partially stripped of its coating. Then, in step 2, the bare portion of the stripped optical fiber, or fibers, is heated for a predetermined time. In step 3, the other optical fibers which have not been heat-treated are stripped of the coating. In step 4, the bare portions of the optical fibers are heated as they are brought into intimate contact, thereby forming a unitary portion. The process goes to step 5, in which the unitary portion is drawn under heating until a predetermined branching ratio is attained. In step 6, the coupling portion of an optical fiber is formed. If desired, steps 4 and 5 can be performed simultaneously.

A sample of an optical fiber coupler was prepared for communications at a wavelength of 1.3 μ m using two common single-mode optical fibers (cladding diameter 125 μ m; core diameter 9 μ m). A propane/oxygen flame was used as a source for heating the optical fibers. First, one of the two optical fibers was stripped of the coating over a length of 40 mm and, thereafter, the bare portion of the fiber was heated for 1 minute with propane and oxygen being supplied at flow rates of 70 cc and 160 cc per minute, respectively.

Next, the non heat-treated optical fiber was similarly stripped of the coating and the bare portions of the two optical fibers were heated for 30 seconds to fuse the fibers together as they were brought into intimate contact. In this step, propane and oxygen were supplied at flow rates of 40 cc and 80 cc per minute, respectively.

Subsequently, the unitary portion was drawn by 8.5 mm on either side under heating to prepare an optical fiber coupler. For heating the unitary portion, propane and oxygen were supplied at flow rates of 40 cc and 90 cc per minute, respectively.

The thus prepared optical fiber coupler had a branching ratio versus wavelength characteristic as shown in FIGURE 3, from which one can see that the coupler exhibited stable branching ratios of $50 \pm 5\%$ over a broad wavelength range of from 1.2 μm to 1.7 μm .

Example 2

FIGURE 4 is a flow chart illustrating an example of the process for producing an optical fiber coupler in accordance with the present invention. In step 41, at least one of the optical fibers to be used is partially stripped of the coating. Then, preheating is performed in step 42.

In the preheating step, the bare portion of the optical fiber is heated as it is fixed in such a way so as to produce an axial stress. In step 43, the other optical fibers which have not been heat-treated are stripped of the coating. In step 44, the bare portions of the optical fibers are heated as they are brought into intimate contact, thereby forming a unitary portion. The process goes to step 45, wherein the unitary portion is drawn under heating until a predetermined branching ratio is attained. In step 46, the coupling portion of an optical fiber coupler is formed. If desired, steps 44 and 45 can be performed simultaneously.

FIGURE 5 is a diagram showing the step of preliminary heating which is referred to as step 42 in the flow chart of FIGURE 4. In FIGURE 5, the components which are the same as those shown in FIGURE 6 are identified by like numerals and will not be described in detail. The optical fiber 21, with part of its coating stripped, is gripped and fixed by clampers 22a and 22b on opposite sides of the bare portion as it is placed under an axial stress. The bare portion of the fiber 21 is then heated with the burner 23 with the distance L between clampers 22a and 22b being kept constant.

A sample optical fiber coupler was prepared for communications at wavelength of 1.3 μm using two common single-mode optical fibers (cladding diameter 125 μm ; core diameter 9 μm). A propane/oxygen flame was used as a source for heating the optical fibers. First, one of the two optical fibers was stripped of the center coating over a length of 40 mm and, thereafter, both ends of the bare portion of the fiber were fixed as it was placed under a stress of 1.6 kg/mm². Under such conditions, the optical fiber was heated for 50 seconds with propane and oxygen being supplied at flow rates of 70 cc and 160 cc per minute, respectively.

Next, the non heat-treated optical fiber was similarly stripped of the coating and the bare portions of the two optical fibers were heated to fuse together as they were brought into intimate contact. In this step, propane and oxygen were supplied at flow rates of 40 cc and 80 cc per minute, respectively.

Subsequently, this unitary portion was drawn by 8.5 mm on either side under heating to prepare an optical fiber coupler.

The samples of optical fiber coupler were prepared

by identical process and their characteristics were evaluated. Each sample was found to exhibit stable branching ratios of $50 \pm 5\%$ over a broad wavelength range of from 1.2 μm to 1.7 μm .

FIGURE 8 illustrates an apparatus for developing a stress in the preheating step. Reference number 21 is an optical fiber, 22a and 22b designate clampers, 24a and 24b an optical fiber gripper, 25 a slider, 26 a weight, 27 a string and 28 a pulley. An end of the optical fiber 21 is fixed by the gripper 24a whereas the other end is secured by the gripper 24b supported on the slider 25. The clampers 22a and 22b are yet to be activated. Then, the gripper 24b is connected to the string 27 which is attached to the weight 26 via the pulley 28, whereupon a tension is applied to the optical fiber 21, developing a stress in the bare portion of the fiber 21. If both ends of the bare portion are clamped by the clampers 22a and 22b, the fiber is fixed with the stress having developed in the bare portion. Once the fiber is clamped, it is no longer subject to the effect of the weight and, hence, it may be removed. In the examples above, the weight 26 weighed 20 g.

As is clear from the foregoing description, the present invention offers the advantage that an optical fiber coupler having stable branching ratios over a broad wavelength range can be produced with high repeatability without using optical fibers of special structures but using optical fibers of identical structure.

Claims

1. A process for producing an optical fiber coupler from a plurality of identical optical fibers (21), comprising the steps of:

pretreating at least one, but not all, of said optical fibers (21),

bringing all said optical fibers (21) into intimate contact with one another such that each pretreated fiber contacts the other fibers;

heating (44) all said optical fibers (21) to fuse them together to form a unitary portion; and

drawing (45) said unitary portion to form a coupling portion;

characterized in that

said pretreating step further comprises a step (2) of subjecting said at least one optical fiber to a heat treatment for a predetermined time so that the index profile of said at least one optical fiber is changed.

2. A process as claimed in claim 1, wherein said pretreating step comprises the steps of fixing said at

least one optical fiber such that it is under axial stress and subjecting a portion of said at least one optical fiber to a first heat treatment such that it deforms so as to relieve said axial stress, thereby forming said reduced diameter portion or portions. 5

3. A process as claimed in claim 2, wherein said axial stress is produced by applying a predetermined tension thereto.

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4. A process as claimed in claim 1, 2 or 3, further comprising stripping cladding (1, 41) from said at least one optical fiber prior to said heat treatment.

5. A process as claimed in claim 1, 2 or 3, wherein cladding is removed from all of said optical fibers prior to said step of bringing said fibers into intimate contact. 15

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FIG. 1

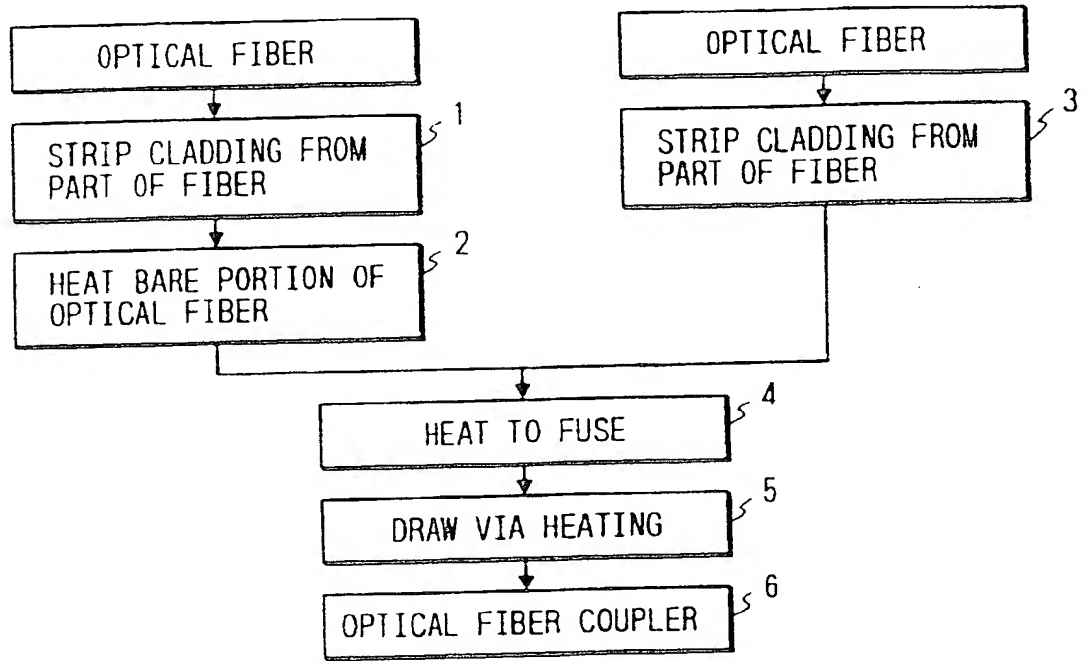


FIG. 2(A)

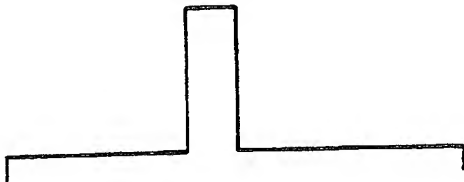


FIG. 2(B)



FIG. 3

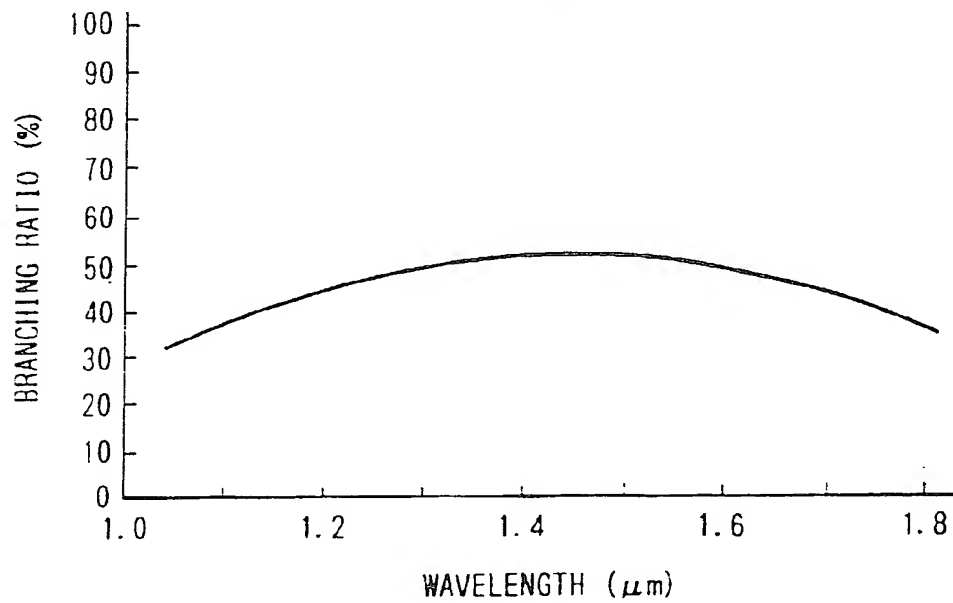


FIG. 4

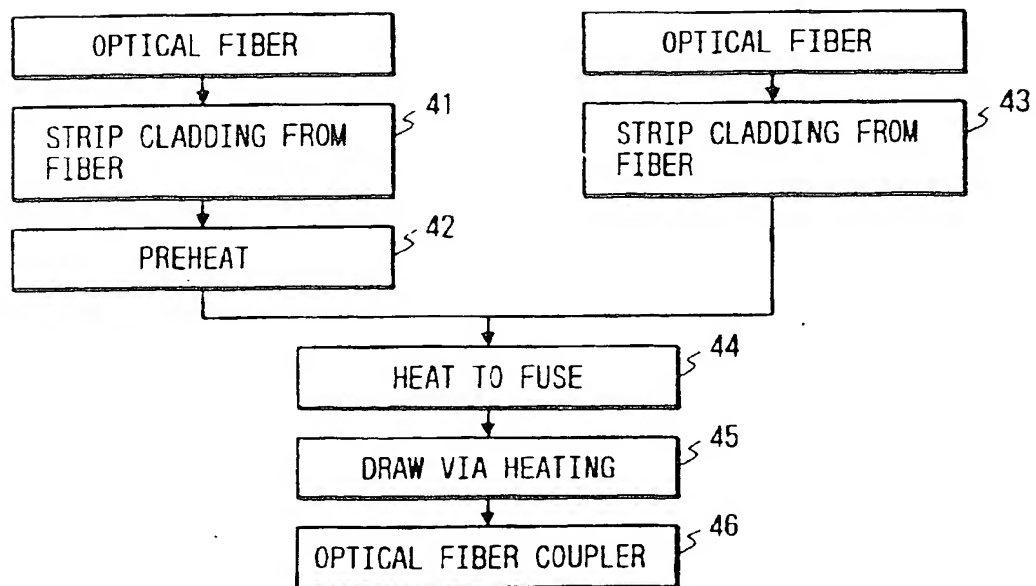


FIG. 5

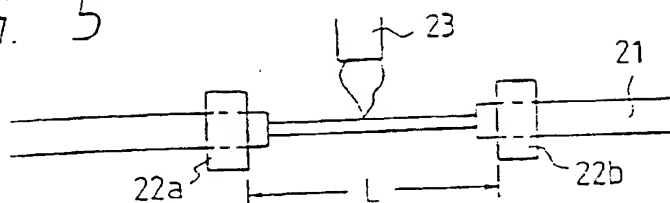


FIG. 6 PRIOR ART

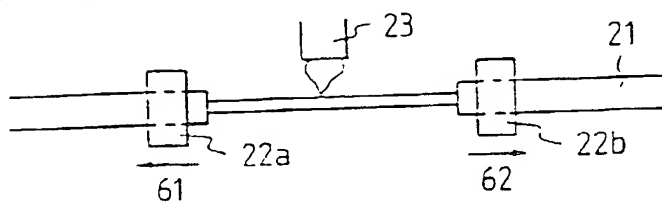


FIG. 7

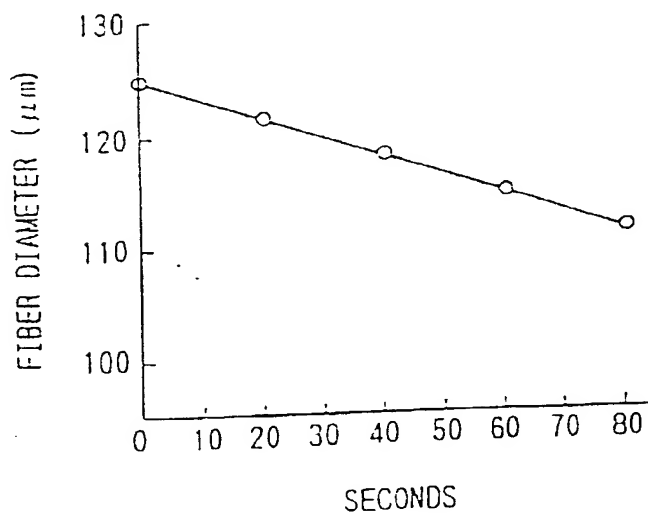
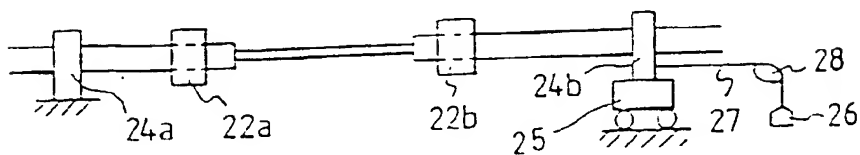


FIG. 8





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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 96 11 0178

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.6)
A,D	US-A-4 798 438 (MOORE ET AL.) * abstract * * column 2, line 51 - line 68 * * column 3, line 22 - column 4, line 35 * * figures 1,2,5 * ---	1	G02B6/28
A	EP-A-0 209 998 (ANDREW CORPORATION) * abstract * * page 9, line 20 - page 10, line 9 * ---	1	
A	EP-A-0 418 871 (JAPAN AVIATION ELECTRONICS) * abstract * * column 3, line 15 - column 4, line 38 * * figures 3,4 * ---	1	
A	EP-A-0 418 872 (JAPAN AVIATION ELECTRONICS) * column 1, line 7 - line 16 * * column 1, line 36 - line 51 * * figures 1,2 * ---	1	
A	WO-A-87 00934 (BRITISH TELECOMMUNICATIONS) * abstract * * page 2, line 23 - page 3, line 15 * ---	1	TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.6) G02B
A	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 15, no. 356 (P-1249), 10 June 1991 & JP-A-03 136010 (SUMITOMO) * abstract * ---	1	
A	EP-A-0 431 311 (CORNING) * abstract * * claim 1 * * figures 1,5 * ---	1	
		-/--	
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 30 August 1996	Examiner Luck, W
<p>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</p> <p>X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document</p> <p>T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p>			

EPO FORM 1503 01.92 (P04C01)



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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 96 11 0178

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.6)
A	EP-A-0 293 289 (AMPHENOL) * abstract * * page 2, line 40 - page 3, line 22 * * figure 1 * -----	1	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.6)
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 30 August 1996	Examiner Luck, W
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document	

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